

1 (d) controlling the performance of the steps (a), (b), and (c) to enhance, in the
2 output produced, the selectivity of said nerve, while the nerve is living in the *in vivo* region of the
3 subject; and

4 (e) processing the output to generate a data set describing the shape and position
5 of said nerve, said data set distinguishing said nerve from non-neural tissue, in the *in vivo* region to
6 provide a conspicuity of the nerve that is at least 1.1 times that of [the] any adjacent non-neural
7 tissue, without the use of neural contrast agents.

8 Please amend Claim 166 as follows:

9 11 --166. (Amended) A method of utilizing magnetic resonance to determine the shape and
10 position of mammal tissue, said method including the steps of:

11 (a) exposing an *in vivo* region of a subject to a magnetic polarizing field that
12 includes a predetermined arrangement of diffusion-weighted gradients, the *in vivo* region including
13 non-neural tissue and a nerve, the nerve being a member of the group consisting of peripheral nerves,
14 cranial nerves numbers three through twelve, and autonomic nerves;

15 (b) exposing the *in vivo* region to an electromagnetic excitation field;

16 (c) sensing a resonant response of the *in vivo* region to the polarizing and
17 excitation fields and producing an output indicative of the resonant response, said producing an
18 output indicative of the resonant response including the step of producing a separate output for each
19 diffusion-weighted gradient of said predetermined arrangement of diffusion-weighted gradients;

20 (d) controlling the performance of the steps (a), (b), and (c) to enhance, in the
21 output produced, the selectivity of said nerve, while the nerve is living in the *in vivo* region of the
22 subject;

23 (e) processing the output to generate a data set describing the shape and position of said
24 nerve, said data set distinguishing said nerve from non-neural tissue, in the *in vivo* region to provide a
25 conspicuity of the nerve that is at least 1.1 times that of the non-neural tissue, without the use of

1 neural contrast agents, said processing the output including the step of vector processing the separate
2 outputs for each said diffusion-weighted gradient of said predetermined arrangement of
3 diffusion-weighted gradients to generate data representative of anisotropic diffusion exhibited by the
4 nerve, and processing said data representative of said anisotropic diffusion to generate said data set
5 describing the shape and position of the nerve.

6 Please amend Claim 168 as follows:

7 ~~168.~~ (Amended) A method of utilizing magnetic resonance to determine the shape and
8 position of mammal tissue, said method including the steps of:

9 (a) exposing an *in vivo* region of a subject to a magnetic polarizing field, the *in*
10 3 vivo region including non-neural tissue that [may include] includes blood vessels and a nerve, the
11 nerve being a member of the group consisting of peripheral nerves, cranial nerves numbers three
12 through twelve, and autonomic nerves;

13 (b) exposing the *in vivo* region to an electromagnetic excitation field;

14 (c) sensing a resonant response of the *in vivo* region to the polarizing and
15 excitation fields and producing an output indicative of the resonant response;

16 (d) performing the steps (a), (b), and (c) [a second time] to produce [an] a second
17 output in which the conspicuity of blood vessels is enhanced; and

18 (e) processing said output indicative of the resonant response and said second
19 output [in which the conspicuity of blood vessels is enhanced] to generate a data set in which
20 conspicuity of the blood vessels is suppressed, said data set describing the shape and position of said
21 nerve[, said data set] and distinguishing said nerve from non-neural tissue, in the *in vivo* region to
22 provide a conspicuity of the nerve that is at least 1.1 times that of the non-neural tissue, without the
23 use of neural contrast agents.—
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